

# SHALL THE U. S. ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES?

Having recently returned from a long tour of the Orient, which included a visit to the Philippines, China, Japan and Honolulu, and after making an exhaustive study of the possessions of the United States in the Philippines, Representative Richard W. Austin, Republican, of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, has written a remarkably brilliant and convincing article regarding the policy of the United States in the Philippines, which is now printed for the first time.

Few men in Congress possess a larger power, wield a greater influence, and take a deeper interest in the vital affairs of the country than Representative Austin, and his opinion is consulted in legislative matters by leading politicians and statesmen of both parties. In every way, he has made a most enviable record.

His illuminating article on conditions in the Philippines in particular, and the Orient in general, will be read with profound interest.

CONGRESS not being in session, I decided to spend the vacation in visiting our possessions in the Pacific—the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Guam, and also a journey into China and Japan. After four months in the Orient I have decided to write down some of my observations and conclusions, hoping the same will receive careful consideration by my fellow-Americans in the States. In this period I have covered over 20,000 miles and spent a portion of four months in the cities of Honolulu, Manila, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Wuchang, and Peking; have visited many industrial plants in China and Japan, and in Peking had an interview with the great President of the new republic, Gen. Yuan Shih Kai, and also met some of the members of his cabinet.

I am going to write first about the Philippines and later take up the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan. I found in the Philippines depression in business, general dissatisfaction on the part of the business element and a condition of doubt and uncertainty as to the future, and unanimous sentiment among Americans of the nonofficial-holding element and Europeans against the governmental policy of the Wilson administration as being carried out by Gov. Harrison, under instructions from Washington.

Trained, competent, and experienced Americans have been summarily dismissed from a service their energy, ability and unceasing devotion had made a success and their places when filled given to a few "good Democrats" from the States, but largely to inexperienced Filipinos.

Unmercifully Ejected. Many of these men who have been displaced came to the islands carrying guns in their hands in order to aid the immortal Dewey in finishing his work of redeeming the islands from Spanish misrule. Later on these men rendered valiant service in defeating the insurrection against the United States led by Aguinaldo. They helped put the Spaniards out of the islands, helped put down a local rebellion, and now, after having faithfully served the United States government in war and in peace, they are unmercifully kicked out and their places largely given to those who were incited by Filipino politicians, some of whom held commissions in the revolutionary army.

At the time this was done the natives were holding not less than 71 per cent of the government positions in the islands. I found the Spanish-American veterans, and there are several thousand in the islands, with a number of their posts or organizations, justly indignant at this unfair treatment of their former comrades-in-arms.

Politics Injected. The present administration is the first to introduce politics in the selection of appointees, though two or three Democrats preceded Mr. Harrison in the governor general office. In going over the matter with a prominent Democratic attorney in Manila, he expressed the opinion that a majority of those who had been appointed under previous administrations were of Democratic faith, and in the selections made, character, fitness and ability to do the work had been the only consideration. The splendid achievements accomplished in the islands since the American occupation are the best proof of the wisdom of such a policy. But Gov. Harrison served many years in Congress from New York City and hence was brought up in the Tammany School of politics, which teaches and practices the Jacksonian theory, "to the victors belong the spoils," even at the expense of maintaining the best, the most progressive government in all the Orient and one from which Tammany could learn much to the advantage of the taxpayers of New York City.

There is perhaps another reason why the new governor should follow such a policy. He has publicly stated his indebtedness to Manuel Quezon for the position he now holds. Quezon is one of the commissioners from the islands to the American Congress, is very much in politics and naturally anxious to place as many of his partisans on the government payroll as possible. Having served in the revolutionary army against the United States we can imagine he is not abashed

refuse to develop the resources of the islands, build factories, and continue the marvelous work so auspiciously begun and continued during the administrations of Govs. Taft, Wright, Smith, Forbes and Gilbert.

Former Secretary Bryan three years ago at Baltimore committed the Democratic party and the present administration to the folly of turning the Philippine Islands adrift. In his first campaign against McKinley Mr. Bryan declared the best thing for America was "free silver." Had his advice been followed would it have blessed or cursed our country? There is only one answer. The defeat of free silver and the abolition of slavery are two of our greatest blessings, and the names of Lincoln and McKinley will always be remembered in connection with these two great deeds.

Dr. Bryan, in his second campaign against President McKinley, had another prescription for the American people, labeled "anti-imperialism," or turn the Philippines and other island possessions loose. On that, as on the free silver issue, he was overwhelmingly defeated, and the people at the ballot box decided to retain the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and Guam. After this decision our government went forward in spending millions in constructing fortifications—\$12,000,000 in the bay of Manila, army posts and barracks, transporting troops to and from the Philippines for fifteen years, and in many ways improving the islands from a military and naval standpoint. Counting this cost, the \$20,000,000 originally paid Spain, and the amount necessary to capture and expel the soldiers of Spain and crush the incipient Filipino revolution, we have taken from the National Treasury—the people's money—countless millions in the nature of our country's investment in the islands.

Competent Men Ignored. The Americans whose courage and fidelity contributed to the establishment of our sovereignty in the islands, whose energy and capital have been freely used in developing the mining, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the Philippines and who are among the largest taxpayers, have no voice in the government, no influence with the present administration, are not consulted, and are, in fact, absolutely ignored.

One noticeable effect of such a policy is shown in the action of the commanding general in not permitting the band to play America's national anthem—"The Star Spangled Banner"—on the Luneta or Public Park. He very properly declines to give the natives opportunity to continue to show their disrespect in refusing or neglecting to salute our flag. Now, what has injured business? What is holding up progress? What is delaying development and keeping prosperity out of sight in the Philippines—the richest undeveloped country on the shores of the great Pacific?

The true answer is the Jones bill—the attempt in Congress to carry out the foolish and unpatriotic teaching of William Jennings Bryan to turn the islands adrift without guide or compass: to turn 8,000,000 people, 90 per cent of the adults illiterate and 1,000,000 wild, over for the time being to the political firm of Quezon, Osmena & Co., to try out their kindergarten governmental notions and pipe dreams of a great national Philippine republic until they are taken over by Japan, and relegated to the vassal class along with Korea and Formosa. In that event the Filipinos would not only lose all voice in their government, but the very name of their country would be changed, as in the case of Korea and Formosa, and a Japanese name substituted.

For ten days I industriously interviewed Americans in all walks of life and engaged in every line of human endeavor. Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, soldiers, sailors, civil officials, merchants, professional men, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, editors, bankers, clerks, policemen, scout and constabulary officials, etc., and upon my honor not a single one, and mark you a majority of them, have been in the islands for more than ten years, many fifteen and sixteen years, though the natives prepared, able or strong enough to maintain law and order, continue the excellent government created and maintained under American guidance, supervision and control.

Natives Cannot Control. I quote the following from one of those interviewed: "If the United States should withdraw, it would result in a duplication of the situation and conditions in Mexico, Haiti and San Domingo multiplied many times over."

A native government would be powerless to control and govern the many tribes, with fifteen or sixteen different dialects, pagan, heathen and Christian, warlike and savage, with bitter and long-standing grievances between them. A million out of a total of 8,000,000 non-Christians, wild and uncivilized, and of the 7,000,000 Christians less than 1 per cent of the adults educated. In addition to these serious and complicated local problems, without the aid of the United States the natives would be wholly unable to protect and defend themselves from without—from foreign selfishness, covetousness and aggrandizement.

The total government income is less than the cost of a single up-to-date battleship. This means that an army and navy for defensive purposes would be impossible. The Manila native editors and politicians who shout "independence" and day are so simple that they believe the people of the United States will tax themselves till "Kingdom come" to maintain an army and navy in the Philippines for the benefit and protection of a people whose selfish politicians insist upon severing American control and setting up for themselves.

Every intelligent American and European engaged in business in the islands—and I do not hesitate to include the Chinese merchants, who control \$50,000,000 of the \$85,000,000 wholesale and retail trade—knows and realizes that so long as they have American protection their lives and business interests are absolutely safe, and in the event our flag should come down and another flag of the so-called Philippine republic appear, it would mean confusion, chaos, and, in a very short time, ruin, pure and simple.

So long as there is doubt and uncertainty as to whether the United States or the Manila politicians are to govern, there will be stagnation in business—a suspension of growth and development—so long will capital be timid and men

## Would Throw Away Investment.

The pending proposition—the Jones bill—the Bryan idea—is to throw this immense investment away—present it first to the noisy, selfish and ungrateful Filipino politicians, and later to Japan, an unfriendly nation and a strong military and commercial rival in the Pacific. The latter will fully develop the islands, and the wealth they will bring with her other aggrandizements in the Orient will easily enable that ambitious nation to drive our commerce out of the Orient—the reason of the world's greatest future commercial and industrial development—the great awakening of 500,000,000 people to modern or western ways, methods and civilization.

The American people having decreed in 1900 that they would retain the Philippines as a part of the United States, several thousands of our citizens who obeyed the country's call in going to Dewey's aid and later in putting down the rebellion led by Aguinaldo, decided to remain in the islands, make it their home, and engage in business, which they had a perfect right to do.

Last year there were 307 Americans in the wholesale business in the islands, 371 in the retail trade, and the amount of their annual joint sales was \$17,777,330. These Americans had invested last year \$1,665,577 in manufacturing lines. If we add the additional amount in new railroads, street car lines, public utilities, sawmills, sugar plantations, mining and other operations, the sum total will run high up into the millions.

Business Is Expanded. A majority of these men have been from ten to fifteen years in creating, building up, and extending their business enterprises. In many cases all they possess is invested in their business and in their new homes, and along with it many of the best years of their lives. Would it be just, would it be honorable in the American people to abandon 7,000 or 8,000 fellow-Americans in the Philippines, cause them to lose their all, haul down their flag—the one they fought to raise over the islands—withdraw the army, and turn them over to be absolutely governed by the very men they defeated in the trenches after long, cruel guerrilla war fought and prosecuted by the United States? Would it be just, would it be honorable in the American people to abandon 7,000 or 8,000 fellow-Americans in the Philippines, cause them to lose their all, haul down their flag—the one they fought to raise over the islands—withdraw the army, and turn them over to be absolutely governed by the very men they defeated in the trenches after long, cruel guerrilla war fought and prosecuted by the United States?

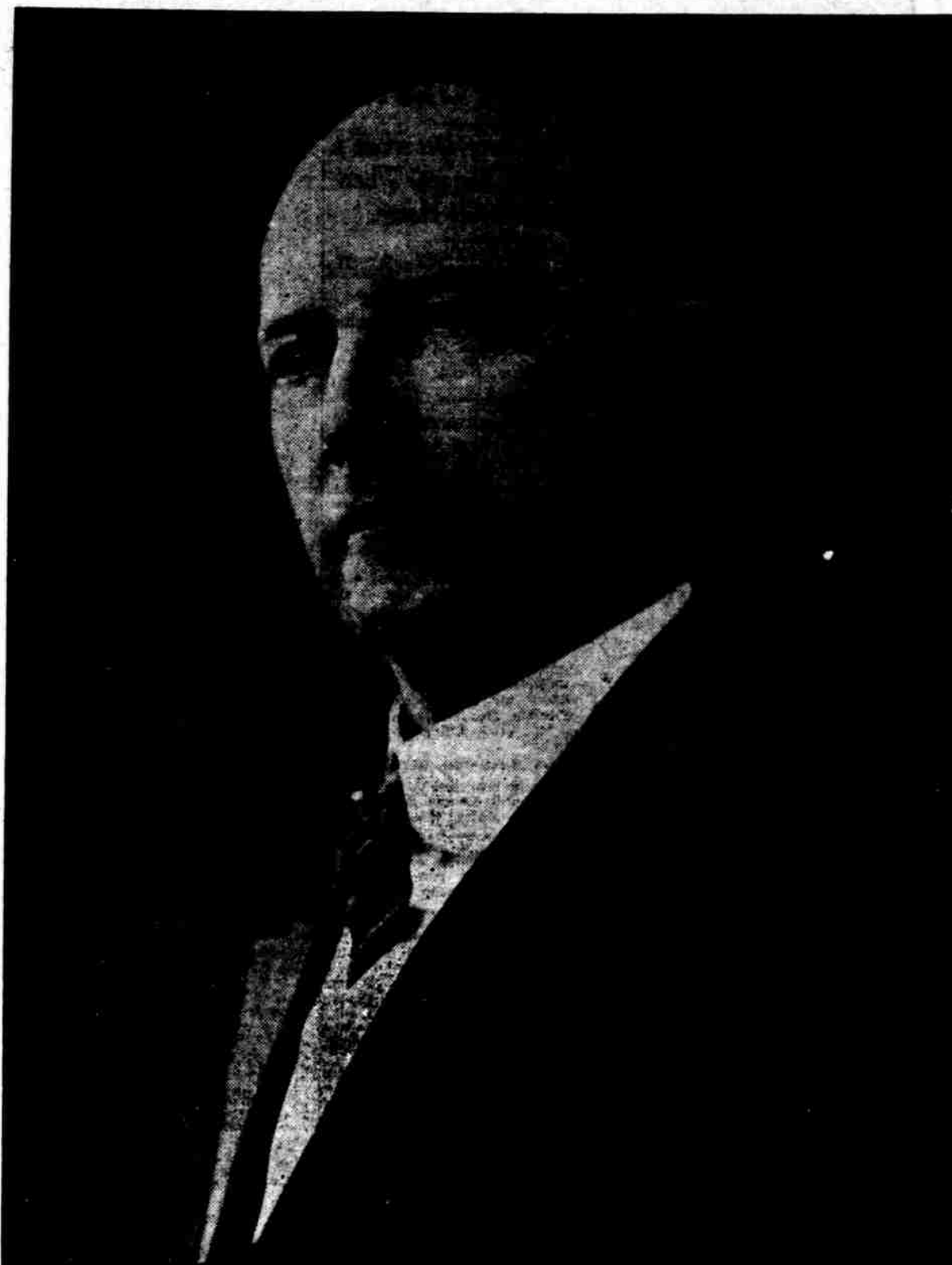
I cannot believe the American people will, when the issue is brought home to them, counsel such an unjust, unpatriotic, such a contemptible, cowardly act as to betray, desert, and abandon the splendid American men and women who have made good in the Philippines, have upheld high American ideals and principles in this far-away land in the Orient.

Decrees Democratic Platform. Three years ago the apostle of free silver, Mr. Bryan, materially aided in writing the platform upon which President Wilson was elected, receiving 1,300,000 more votes than the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote. The Democratic platform carried a plank favoring "an immediate declaration by Congress of our intention to give the Philippines independence"—or, in other words, turn them adrift—but securing their neutralization. Since that declaration was made, we have witnessed the destruction of Belgium by Germany, one of the nations which signed the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium.

The United States, the Philippines, and the rest of the world have at last learned that neutrality treaties are worthless "scraps of paper" without force or effect, and devoid of protection.

Following close upon the violation of the Belgium neutrality treaty, the world has witnessed the action of Japan, taking advantage of China's defenseless condition, demanding, and by threats securing, invaluable rights and privileges, which action was in violation of a joint treaty signed by Japan, agreeing to aid in upholding the territorial integrity of her nearest neighbor, China, and its open door

policy. The American people have decreed in 1900 that they would retain the Philippines as a part of the United States, several thousands of our citizens who obeyed the country's call in going to Dewey's aid and later in putting down the rebellion led by Aguinaldo, decided to remain in the islands, make it their home, and engage in business, which they had a perfect right to do.



CONGRESSMAN RICHARD W. AUSTIN

Ranking Republican Member of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who wields a powerful influence in important legislation.

commercial policy. If China's 450,000,000 people and Belgium's 8,000,000 people, prosperous, and highly enlightened inhabitants were powerless to remain in the islands, make it their home, and engage in business, which they had a perfect right to do. Last year there were 307 Americans in the wholesale business in the islands, 371 in the retail trade, and the amount of their annual joint sales was \$17,777,330. These Americans had invested last year \$1,665,577 in manufacturing lines. If we add the additional amount in new railroads, street car lines, public utilities, sawmills, sugar plantations, mining and other operations, the sum total will run high up into the millions.

Had Mr. Bryan defeated President McKinley on the "anti-imperial" issue in 1900, the United States would have abandoned the Philippine Islands fifteen years ago. Had the Bryan advice been followed, the world would not have witnessed the marvelous changes wrought in the islands under the inspiration and guidance of the splendid patriotic men connected with the civil governments sent out by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Now let's note what good fortune, great blessings, fell to the lot of the Philippine in not being turned adrift fifteen years ago as advocated by Mr. Bryan—by not severing their relations with the people of the United States, by remaining beneath the Stars and Stripes.

Free speech, free press, religious liberty, law and order, protection of life and property.

Increase of railroad mileage from 122 to 611 miles.

A much-needed safe, sound and satisfactory currency system, the equal of the best in the Orient.

The coming of numerous missionaries, with the establishment of new churches, schools, and free hospitals.

An expenditure for improved health conditions, sanitation, fighting deadly diseases, building modern hospitals, of \$5,000,000.

The expenditure of the United States government of more than \$15,000,000 for fortifying the islands and providing barracks, army posts, etc.

Four thousand four hundred miles of well-built roads, better than can be found in a majority of the States, and 1,300 miles of car roads and trails in the mountain districts or provinces.

An expenditure of \$21,375,000 in the interest of education, including modern schools and university buildings. The number of children in attendance showed an increase of 300,000—tuition and textbooks free.

Sanitary improvements, sewerage, pure water supply, banishment of cholera, plague, and smallpox. Construction of new water works for Manila and 800 artesian wells for towns and rural districts, reduction of death rate, etc.

Dredging of harbors, building of breakwaters, construction of wharves, light-houses, telegraph and telephone lines, and the establishment of coast steamship lines, hundreds of new postoffices, and a modern postal system, under which postal receipts have grown in fifteen years from \$60,000 to \$1,075,000 per annum, and, in the same time, money orders from \$1,500,000 to \$1,575,000 per year.

Consider the amount paid out for labor and local material, higher and better wages than ever known in the islands—\$2,000,000 on fortifications, military defenses, \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements,

\$1,000,000 constructing good roads, \$500,000 for light-houses, millions on new railroads, street car lines, government, provincial and municipal buildings, water and sewerage systems, schoolhouses, hotels, hospitals, telegraph and telephone lines, the opening and operation of lumber camps, sugar plantations and gold mines, the building of manufacturing plants, modern business and private houses, and finally the creation of the beautiful summer capitol at Baguio, located in the mountains of Luzon and one of the wonders resulting from the coming of progressive Americans.

An examination of the record covering the islands' exports and imports at the time when Mr. Bryan first declared in favor of surrendering or giving them up is interesting. Then the Philippines sold to the world, produce, etc., to the value of \$15,590,162. Last year (1914) they sold \$48,080,831, an increase of \$32,490,672. The record covering imports—the people's purchasing power abroad, for the same periods, shows \$11,116,567, as against \$8,581,634, or an increase of \$2,534,933. In 1904 we sold in cotton goods to the islands \$273,106, and last year (1914) the sales were \$5,826,333.

For 1912 and 1914, the last two years, the amount was \$12,911,000, and if we annually average last year's sale, \$5,826,333, for the next ten years, which we will do, and even better, if the islands are retained, our total sale of cotton goods for the ten-year period will reach \$59,263,330, and our total sales to the islands cover the same period would be \$253,881,936.

The past sixteen years we have sold in the islands goods to the value of \$16,215,331. The Philippines sold and bought abroad from all countries in 1909 a total of \$27,254,729, while last year (1914) the total increased to \$7,738,237, a difference of \$20,516,492.

From the time of our taking over Porto Rico, the Hawaiian, and the Philippine Islands up to December 30, 1914, they have purchased from the American business men goods to the value of \$70,773,785. In proportion to size and population, they are the best, the most valuable customers we have today.

Is it to our interest to give them, or any one of them, up—surrender our trade and legislative control over them to some other authority or power? If the American business men, exporters and manufacturers wish to retain this desirable trade, they should take the subject up at once with their Senators and Representatives, for this question will be determined at the coming session of Congress in the consideration of final action upon the Jones bill.

Have Filipinos Been Unfairly Treated? Now as to the claim that the Philippines need independence and have been unfairly treated in the distribution of the offices. More than 71 per cent of the government positions were filled by natives when Gov. Harrison took charge, and since the wholesale removal of Americans under the present administration to make room for Filipinos the latter's percentage of office holding has greatly increased. The entire membership, eighty-one, of the lower house of the assembly, or congress, is composed of natives, and at the present time the upper house is made up of five natives and four Americans. The governor general, the other part of the law-making

and appointing machine, has publicly proclaimed his indebtedness to Manuel Quezon for his appointment, and Quezon is the leader of the movement to throw off so-called American "oppression and tyranny," and is the accredited custodian of the Philippine campaign fund, said to reach many thousands of dollars, collected in the islands for some time from the servants, clerks, office holders, merchants, and others to "influence Congress" to pass the Jones or any other bill providing for "independence."

Money cannot put legislation through Congress, and any statement that it is used to control Senators or members is a slander to our national law-makers and an imposition upon the innocent and confiding ones who give up their hard-earned money for said purpose.

The Congress would render a public service, vindicate its members, and innocent people by putting an end to the collection of this fund to "influence Congress." An investigation should be made to ascertain all the facts, who originated the scheme, the names and occupations of all subscribers, whether voluntary or forced contributions, the amounts distributed, and names of persons to whom paid, etc.

In addition to the native office holders mentioned as being in the government service and in the assembly, there should be added the village, town, city, and provincial elective and appointive officers and 10,000 members of the native scouts and constabulary.

When the Spanish were in control, there were perhaps ten or twelve Filipinos who served as justice of the peace—their highest rank in the judicial office-holding line. Now, all the justice of the peace are Filipinos on yearly salaries running from \$300 to \$1,500 except those who serve as ex-officio. Three of the seven members of the Supreme Court, half of the district judges, half of the judges at large, and half of the land court judges are natives. The attorney general and seven assistants are Filipinos. The prosecuting attorney and the city attorney of Manila are to the manor born. It is hardly necessary to state that the two resident commissioners, representing the islands in Washington, are natives.

In the matter of salaries, a Filipino justice of the peace in Manila now draws a salary of \$1,500 per annum, more than the Spanish paid the prosecuting attorneys and judges. There are native judges now being paid annual salaries of \$4,500, \$5,000, \$5,500, and \$10,000, which is in excess of those paid for like service throughout the United States.

There are Filipinos serving on the commission who draw \$15,500 annually; the speaker of the assembly is paid \$3,000; while Messrs. Quezon and Earnshaw draw more money than their colleagues in Congress, on account of the great amount of mileage (about \$2,500.00), which, added to their individual salary of \$7,500 each, makes a total of \$11,000.00, and as travel on a government transport is only a dollar a day, this would leave a net balance of \$11,000.

But why prolong the story of how the poor down-trodden people of the Philippines have suffered, have been ground down, had oppression inflicted upon them, their wives and children, since the invasion, occupation, and control of the cruel American tyrants? What the Filipinos have gained in improvements of every kind and character—rapid and substantial advancement along the pathway of good government, moral, intellectual and industrial development during the past fifteen years, in spite of Mr. Bryan's advice—if fully enumerated would fill two good-sized volumes, and this has been faithfully and accurately done by the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, who, with President Taft, Gov. Forbes, associates and co-workers, should live forever in the grateful memory of every man, woman, and child in the islands. If their great works and noble deeds are not remembered then the Filipinos are utterly hopeless.

Should United States Retain Islands? Now, let's consider the question whether it is to the interest of the United States to retain the islands—whether we should keep them or withdraw the army and navy, wipe out our losses, and let the Filipino sink or swim.

The great majority of the men in and out of Congress who favor surrendering the Philippines do so for two reasons: namely, on the alleged ground that "they will always be a great expense, an unprofitable investment, to the United States," and, secondly, "they are now borne by the American government is incidental to the presence of our soldiers in the islands. This expense can be greatly lessened, if not practically wiped out, by reducing the number of American soldiers and increasing and substituting additional constabulary or the native scouts, paying for their services out of the Philippine treasury, as is being done at this time with the constabulary force of 5,000 men.

To abandon the islands for the reason that they are or may become a menace, virtually means that Uncle Sam, who never fought an unsuccessful war, is for the first time going to show the white feather, admit possessing a yellow streak, make a confession to all mankind—to all the world—that our noble ancestors signally failed to transmit to the men of this generation any of their indomitable courage, undimmed loyalty, unceasing bravery, unswerving determination to hold and forever defend our rightful possessions purchased not only with millions of the people's money under a treaty ratified by Bryan favored, but, above all, with the priceless lives of our heroes, many of whom sleep in the very soil they now tell us we must give up for lack of courage, for fear we have a "menace on our hands." God forbid!

Wants Big Army and Navy. With or without these islands, there will be a menace to the United States until Congress performs its patriotic duty in providing an army and navy so big and strong no nation in the Orient or elsewhere will ever dare menace or attempt to do our country an injury or capture any of our possessions.

By making it possible for Japan to succeed us in the Philippines—take over the great and expensive fortifications costing us upward of \$15,000,000 and fully developing the rich possibilities of the islands with countless thousands of Japanese laborers—will Japan as a nation be strengthened or weakened as our military, naval and commercial rival in the Pacific? Will not the absorption of the Philippines, alone with Korea and Formosa and the ever-increasing concessions Japan is securing in China by threats and force, result in her immense commercial growth and power until she will soon be financially able to increase her army and navy to an extent where she will indeed and in fact be more than a menace to the United States in the Pacific? Today her navy is practically the equal of ours, and her standing army of seasoned and highly-trained men exceeds ours by 175,000 and has lately been ordered increased. Every man in the nation has received military training.

Evidently anticipating our withdrawal from the Philippines, certain Japanese are now negotiating for the purchase of extensive sugar lands in the islands and are quoted in the Manila press as stating that they plan to bring over 100,000 or 200,000 Japs to use in the sugar industry, every man of whom will be a trained soldier.

Big Trade with Islands. Last year American merchants and manufacturers sold goods to the value of \$70,773,785 to the islands, as against \$127,804 in 1899, or an increase of \$70,645,981 since we took them over. Our sales in the Philippines for 1914 exceeded our exports to China for the same period and are equal to half of the amount we disposed of in Japan and were greater by \$2,000,000 than the amount we shipped to all of the following countries of South America during 1914: Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Our trade in Chile and Peru combined fell \$1,500,000 behind the Philippine orders last year. Comparing our trade in the islands with some of our exports to European markets we have the following: Our Philippine trade last year (1914) exceeded by \$2,000,000 all we sold to Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, and fell short only \$5,000,000 in equalling our exports to Russia. Of our exports to the islands we sold in cotton goods in 1914 \$2,527,106, and in 1913 the amount was \$1,627,062, more than \$1,000,000 in excess of our sale of cotton goods in China, where at one time—before the Japanese controlled Southern Manchuria and drove our trade out—we sold in a year cotton goods to the value of \$2,000,000.

We have the advantage of our competitors now in the Philippines, because Congress has enacted trade and tariff laws favorable to our exporters and manufacturers; but withdraw, give up the islands, let others make the laws or make it possible for Japan to succeed us, and it will not be long before our business in the islands will vanish as it did in Manchuria.

Our competitors sold goods to the value of \$21,568,258 in the islands last year. I have examined the list covering these importations, and practically every article is manufactured in the United States, and with proper tariff legislation this additional business would come to us and double our trade in the islands—increase it from \$21,568,258 to \$43,136,516 at the present time. If we are to care for the islands, furnish an army and navy for their protection, and be responsible for them, our business men should have the market, and not foreign competitors whose countries do not share with us the expenses, labors and responsibilities in connection with their administration. Here is a partial list of articles and their values sold in the Philippines last year by our competitors, which American business men ought to have furnished and can, in the future, if Congress will do its duty to our exporters, manufacturers and employees: Cotton goods, value \$1,129,311; coal, \$1,629,000; condensed milk, \$740,596; silks and manufactures of, \$75,704; undershirts and drawers, \$708,432; cement, \$567,763; passenger and freight cars, \$217,631; locomotives and parts of, \$308,900; collars and shirts, \$162,638; iron bars, rods of steel, etc., \$154,027; steel rails, \$146,831; enameled utensils, \$100,252; handkerchiefs, \$20,025; plushes and velvets, \$61,024; cheese, \$55,570; umbrellas and parasols, \$55,100; trunks and traveling bags, \$51,097; toys, \$44,150; electrical machinery, \$38,301.

## Chance to Increase Trade.

There is no richer, more fertile, undeveloped country in the world than the Philippine Islands, and with the development of its agricultural and mineral wealth as will follow our continual occupation, in a short time our trade would increase from \$70,000,000 to \$200,000,000, or \$300,000,000 per annum, and this would be far more than our present exports to all South America and the Orient combined. We annually purchase of South America and other countries more than \$700,000,000 tropical fruits, goods, produce, etc., which can be produced in the islands and sold to us in exchange for American goods and thus escape the present heavy balance of trade, \$286,000,000, now against us in dealing with these countries, which place the great bulk of their purchasing orders with our European competitors.

The wide-awake Americans have developed the agricultural wealth of the little Hawaiian Islands, about the size of the State of Connecticut, and as a result last year the 225,000 people of these islands purchased in the United States goods to the value of \$5,774,412. These prosperous people—225,000—own more automobiles than the 500,000,000 people in China and Japan. What has been accomplished in the Hawaiian Islands in agricultural development, wealth and trade, can be repeated in the Philippines on a much larger scale, as the islands are as large as all New England and New York State combined, with a population of 8,000,000.

Mr. Bryan urged us to give up our insular possessions, and yet the record proves that we found a desirable market for the surplus of our factories and mills last year in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, to the extent of \$5,646,367. At this rate, at the end of ten years our exports to these islands will exceed \$56,463,670. With our great industrial growth we are turning out more goods than our home market can consume. If we are to keep the mills going and our working people fully employed, prosperous, contented and happy, we must have a market for the full output of our mines, mills and factories.

We must look ahead. We cannot turn back. We must hold our own and go forward. Congress will be faithless to the present and future interests of America if it surrenders control of the Philippines—will do a cruel and serious injury to the honest and deserving Americans now residing in the islands; will undo one of the greatest works of the twentieth century, the matchless achievements of American progress and civilization in the Philippines, and bring upon the natives of the islands unending troubles and misfortunes—a greater calamity could not befall them. And, finally, by such action Congress will virtually proclaim, in ordering the removal of our loved flag, that the brave men who willingly gave their lives to save the United States—phoenixes who rose from the waste of Manila—over conquered Spain and captured Filipino revolutionists—had died in vain and our country had ceased to remember and appreciate their great sacrifice to maintain her honor and glory and make her a great world power.

From such enduring shame, humiliation, ingratitude and disgrace may we as a people and an enlightened nation be spared. If the administration in power succeeds in its attempt to haul down the American flag in the Philippines, an outraged people will inflict the same punishment upon President Wilson and his party that was administered to President Cleveland for attempting to lower the flag and abandon the Hawaiian Islands in 1893. History will repeat itself.

Now, having had my say to the American people, I will close this lengthy communication by submitting a prediction to honest, sincere, and thoughtful Filipinos, devoted to the best interests of their country and having its welfare close at heart. If you quietly and tamely permit the demagogues, excitable editors, and unworthy politicians to drag your country from beneath the protecting folds of the American flag, you will at no distant day in wrath and anger hang all of these offenders as high as Haman's gallows in the very shadow of your hero, Rizal's monument. On the completion of this patriotic service, you will live the balance of your days in sackcloth and ashes, mourning over the supreme folly committed by those who betrayed your best interests, inflicting lasting misery and unhappiness upon your beloved land in evering her relations from the best government on the face of this earth, which brought to you countless blessings you failed to understand or appreciate.